

can order new bonds issued according to Germany's ability to pay interest on those already out. Under this construction of the bonds, they are simply a trust deed deposited with the Reparations Commission as trustee.

The fact that there is no provision for a sinking fund, it is pointed out in French circles, creates one of the most vicious features of that type of security, unless the Allies agree by a special device to credit interest to principal and let it wipe out the total debt. Even under this scheme, however, some experts hold that the piling up of interest, which would not be paid, would founder the entire scheme.

Occupation of Ruhr.

It was agreed to-night, according to a statement by Premier Briand, that the occupation of the Ruhr region would start automatically without further allied conference if Germany did not submit unqualifiedly. Her time limit expires on May 12, according to the schedule agreed upon. Outside of this the programme is frankly cloudy. The bones of the plan have been determined, but the experts frankly admit many of the important members of the skeleton do not articulate.

Starting with Germany owing at the present date \$5,600,000,000, the plan as outlined to-night exacts heavier annuities from Germany than any other previously made. These annuities only provide 5 per cent. on a part of the capital sum. She is to issue immediately a series of bonds, which will be deposited with the Reparations Commission, to an amount of not yet determined maturities. There is not yet a word about either the maturity of these bonds, what is to be done about the interest on the sum not covered by bonds or a single suggestion to the public about sinking fund provisions. It was said in other circles, however, that the experts expect to straighten out all these difficulties during the course of their work to-night.

The French are busy with the plans for the occupation and are plainly jubilant that this matter is settled. Marshal Foch was summoned from the Carlton Hotel dining room when Premier Briand returned from the Supreme Council meeting this evening and he immediately went into a conference with the French Prime Minister.

The Belgians still seem to think that something can be worked out of the bonding scheme, but they, too, admit there is no method yet devised to make the bonds any more certain than the Germans' signature to the Versailles Treaty in the first place.

Italians in Dissent.

The Italians do not like any of it, and there was more than an intimation in authoritative Italian quarters here to-night that Count Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, would wash his hands of the whole business were it not for his country's economic dependence on France and England at the present juncture, her supreme interest being in getting coal while British coal production is shot to pieces by industrial troubles.

In view of the apparent imperfections of the financial scheme, with the clear understanding already attained on the Ruhr occupation, the conference here is considered a distinct victory for Premier Briand of France. It is likely that Premier Lloyd George will have a stormy time in the House of Commons Thursday when he announces how Great Britain is committed and on what issues, but he has again and again shown his ability to make stormy times in the House of Commons look like a teapot tempest, and nothing seems in his way now except difficulties essential to the financial scheme itself.

Even these may be settled to advantage on the thesis that no scheme in connection with German reparation is safe save occupation and collection at the point of the bayonet.

GERMANY'S VIOLATIONS CITED IN ULTIMATUM

Preamble Flatly Says Ruhr Will Be Occupied.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, May 2.—The Supreme Council to-day decided upon the action to be taken against Germany should she fail to accept the allied terms. The preamble of the ultimatum will recite that Germany having failed to fulfill the treaty of Versailles with respect to reparations, disarmament and punishment of the war criminals, and having violated various other articles of the treaty—which will be cited by number—the allied Governments have decided to occupy the Ruhr.

In this event, British and Belgian forces on the Rhine will join with the French in their march into the district. Orders for the mobilization of the 1919 class were despatched to Paris to-night. A joint Anglo-French naval council has

ULTIMATUM SENT TO SPUR PANAMA

Secretary Hughes Says Isthmian Republic Must Yield to Costa Rica.

TIME LIMIT IS OMITTED

Dr. Porras Is Told Loubet and White Awards Must Be Accepted.

AIM TO MAINTAIN PEACE

If Panama Refuses U. S. Will Be Compelled to See Territory Transferred.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 2.

The State Department made public to-day its final note to Panama relative to the boundary dispute between that country and Costa Rica. It is in effect an ultimatum without a time limit, calling on the Government of Panama to turn over in an orderly manner the territory awarded to Costa Rica by the Loubet and White awards. The note significantly omits mentioning the time limit within which this shall be done, stating that it expects it to be accomplished "within a reasonable time." It is assumed that the Government of Panama will act promptly and will not require any further reminder by the United States.

The note, which was delivered by the American Minister to Panama to-day, is in answer to the voluminous document addressed to this Government by Panama under date of April 12 and delivered here April 21. Panama's note was a defence of its position in objecting to carrying out the arbitration awards.

"It is precisely because of its friendship for the Republic of Panama," Secretary Hughes says, "as well as because of its desire to assure itself that the peace of Central America is maintained on a stable basis guaranteed by the scrupulous observance of international obligations, that the Government of the United States feels compelled to state that it expects the Government of Panama to take steps promptly to transfer the exercise of jurisdiction from the territory awarded to Costa Rica by the Loubet award, at present occupied by the civil authorities of the Government of Panama, in an orderly manner to the Government of Costa Rica. Unless such steps are taken within a reasonable time the Government of the United States will find itself compelled to proceed in a manner which may be requisite in order that it may assure itself that the exercise of jurisdiction is appropriately transferred and that the boundary line on the Pacific side, as defined in the Loubet award, and on the Atlantic side, as determined by the award of the Chief Justice of the United States, is physically laid down in the manner provided in articles 2 and 7 of the Porras-Anderson treaty."

"It is with the utmost regret that the Government of the United States feels itself obliged to communicate to the Government of Panama this determination, which it has reached after the most careful and friendly deliberation. This decision has been arrived at because of the special interest of this Government in the Republic of Panama and because of its belief that only by compliance with the reasonable expectations of the Government of the United States in this matter can the welfare of Panama be promoted and its friendly relations to the neighboring republic of Central America be assured."

2,800 DEAD ON WAY TO U. S. CHENOBOT, France, May 2.—The United States Army transport Wheaton, with 2,800 bodies of American soldiers aboard, sailed from this port for Antwerp to-day. At Antwerp the transport will receive 1,000 more bodies and then sail for New York.

been called to meet in London to-morrow, in which Admiral Beatty, for the British, and Admiral Grassie, for the French, will participate. The French Admiral was summoned to London to-night.

The Reparations Commission will notify Germany within four days of the same payable and the conditions of payment. Germany's reply must be acceptance without reservations or discussion. If such affirmative reply is not received by the evening of May 12 the occupation will begin without further notice.

The question of guarantees is a perplexing one. The council was engaged for four hours in trying to harmonize the views on the precise form of guarantees, which will include the establishment of a commission of debt on the same general lines as the Turkish debt control. This commission will be charged with observation of the German revenues. The Allies will also take for participation in the profits of German industry.

M. Briand announced this evening he must return to Paris Tuesday night, so the meeting to-morrow is expected to be final.

PARIS 'TEMPS' RESPECTS U. S. SENATE'S ACTION

Comments on Passage of Knox Peace Resolution.

PARIS, May 2.—In an editorial on the passage of the Knox resolution, the Temps limits itself to a preliminary discussion of the measure. "The American Senate has voted, as was expected," says the Temps, "the Knox resolution providing for a separate peace with Germany. We are not surprised that the United States should insist upon determining for themselves what is to be the result of their victory and not depend upon any one else to enforce the treaty they signed. "Bound to them by unshakable friendship, by love of peace and by love of independence, we respect their rights. We are confident they will recognize ours."

KNOX RESOLUTION UP IN HOUSE SATURDAY

Chairman of Committee May Try to Force Substitute.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 2.

The Knox peace resolution passed Saturday by the Senate will be taken up by the House Foreign Relations Committee for consideration Saturday. Republican leaders to-day decided.

Indications are that amendments approved by the Senate will be reported to the House, although this action may be taken by a close vote. Representative Porter (Pa.), chairman of the committee, will insist on the adoption of his resolution, which instead of repealing the declaration of war as is provided by the Knox resolution simply declares a state of peace to exist.

Republican House leaders want the resolution reported as it passed the Senate. The chance of reporting the Porter resolution lies in the position the Democrats of the committee will take. It is believed the six minority members, in the hope of confusing the situation, will support Mr. Porter.

GERMANY SEES HOPE IN KNOX RESOLUTION

Expects It Will Enable Her to Settle Reparations.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, May 2.—Hope exists in German official quarters that the passage of the Knox resolution by the United States Senate will have a favorable effect for Germany in settling the reparations issue and in establishing definitively America's immediate interest in Germany's commercial situation.

An immediate resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations or any concrete advantages pending the outcome of the London conference are confidently expected. Just as soon as the text of the resolution is officially transmitted the Cabinet will hold a meeting at which the attitude Germany is to assume will be considered.

Formerly, the majority Socialist organ, in an editorial to-day, says: "With the passage of the Knox resolution the state of war with America, which to us has been much more troubling than the state of peace with our European neighbors, ends. But the peace chimes from Washington are drowned by the roll of French drums sounding the call for a fresh invasion of German soil."

A number of other newspapers, including the Liberal Tagblatt and Hugo Stinnes-Demagoge Zeitung, are non-committal on the subject of the resolution. Still other newspapers publishing the Washington dispatch announcing the action by the Senate on the measure without editorial remark.

"There is no precedent by which to judge the situation," says the Lokal-Anzeiger, "and we have left it to developments to decide what the situation will produce."

GERMANY PROTESTS AGAINST SARRE FORCE

Sends Note to Secretariat of League of Nations.

GENEVA, May 2.—The German Government has protested through the Secretariat of the League of Nations against the presence of French troops in the Sarre region and the exercise of French military jurisdiction. The president of the Sarre Government Commission has sent a note to the Secretariat explaining that the existing police force in the Sarre is insufficient to insure order and that to bring it up to the necessary standard it would have to be increased to 3,000 or 4,000 men, which would prove a heavy burden on the region. He says the French troops are not a force of occupation, but a garrison placed at the disposal of the commission to enable it to fulfill the duties imposed on the government by the treaty of peace.

N. J. ANTI-DRY LEAGUE FORMED

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—The Anti-Dry League of New Jersey, with headquarters in Newark, was incorporated to-day for the purpose of advancing the cause of personal liberty. William R. Stewart of Newark is the agent for the corporation, according to the papers filed.

IRELAND CONSIDERS NEW PEACE OFFER

Asserted That England Is Willing to Grant Country Dominion Home Rule.

WOULD CONTROL ARMY

Proposal Is Submitted to Dail Eireann Members Now in Mountjoy Prison.

DUBLIN, May 2.—Announcement was made to-day by John J. Farrell, former Lord Mayor of Dublin, that a peace offer was to be made to the Irish Republican Parliament. Mr. Farrell said his informant was Walter Forest, member of Parliament for Yorkshire, who, on the authority of the Irish Office, declared the British Government was prepared to grant Dominion home rule in Ireland, subject to Great Britain retaining control over the army and navy, the moment Ireland indicates her will to accept it.

Mr. Farrell added that Mr. Forest did not mention the exclusion of any portion of Ireland from the offer the Government was said to be willing to make, and also that he did not refer to any financial provisions. The proposal was submitted by Mr. Farrell to two members of the Dail Eireann, Professor John MacNeill and E. J. Duggan, who are now in Mountjoy Prison, for transmission to the Dail Eireann.

Viscount Talbot, the new Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland, arrived here to-day. Two moving picture photographers and the venerable keeper of the newstand, whose privilege it has been for nearly half a century to welcome visiting royalists and the successive Viceroys, were the only civilians permitted on the station platform to witness Viscount Talbot's arrival.

With the coming of the new Viceroy preparations for the approaching elections will be hastened. The first election posters already having been put up, exhorting the electors to vote for republican candidates. The remarkable fact remains, however, that there is not among the people as a whole, or indeed, in any section of it, any enthusiasm, and hardly any interest is taken in events that are immediately before them.

Lord Talbot was sworn in to-day as Lord Lieutenant and Governor General. Later he will issue a proclamation summoning the Parliament for north and south Ireland. Writs will then be issued for the returning officers in the various polling districts.

BELFAST, May 2.—It is understood the Parliament for North Ireland will be summoned to assemble in Belfast the first week in June, the exact date is not yet known. The date of the election will be postponed to May 13, as in the Dublin nomination date is May 13 and the polling date May 24.

There will be a separate summoning of the southern Parliament to sit in Dublin fourteen days after the assembling of the northern Parliament. It is expected the election proceeding for the southern Parliament will end in a narrow majority of cases there will be no contests.

QUICKLY PUNISHED FOR HIS PART IN AMBUSH

Patrick Casey Fired at Troops Sunday; Executed Monday.

By the Associated Press. DUBLIN, May 2.—Patrick Casey was executed by a firing squad at Mitchelstown, County Cork, this evening, less than twenty-four hours after he had participated in an attack on Crown forces Sunday night.

During an ambush at Mitchelstown Casey was seen to fire at an officer who was only forty yards away, according to the testimony adduced at the military court, which tried him to-day. After firing Casey threw down his rifle and put up his hands. When he was searched a revolver and a quantity of ammunition were found in his pockets. The military court found him guilty, condemned him to death and he was shot this evening.

After the firing ceased at Mitchelstown two Sinn Feiners were found dead and two wounded. Four others were made prisoners. One soldier was wounded.

Two auxiliary policemen were shot and killed in Eybora, County Longford, while they were taking a walk. Seven persons were killed in fights Sunday with the police and soldiers. A police patrol, which was fired on from a house in Tipperary returned the fire, killing two men. One of them, James Maloney, is said to have been the son of P. J. Maloney, Sinn Fein member of the British House of Commons from the South Division of Tipperary. The other was Sean Duffy, chairman of the Tipperary Board of Guardians.

One man was shot dead when Crown forces surprised a band of men destroying a culvert near Lisarroll, County Cork. Two men were shot dead when they tried to escape from a farmhouse near Limerick Junction, county Tipperary, during an exchange of shots with police.

Japan Colonial Bureau to Administer Yap

TOKIO, May 1.—To-day's newspapers report that the Government has finally decided to place the Pacific islands held by Japan under mandate in control of the Colonial Bureau. The navy, the report adds, is preparing to withdraw the principal garrisons.

REPORT GIVES COAL MINES TO POLAND

Interallied Board Recommends Rich Silesian Districts Be Awarded to Her.

LONDON, May 2.—It was announced unofficially in Berlin to-day that the report of the Inter-Allied Commission on the upper Silesian plebiscite had been forwarded to the Supreme Council, recommending that the districts of Pless and Rybnik and part of Katowitz be awarded to Poland and the remainder of the area to Germany, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times.

A message from Katowitz reports that a strike has broken out in a large part of the upper Silesian coal fields owing to a report that the Silesian industrial leaders had decided, if the district should be assigned to Poland, to destroy the mines and blame the Poles for their destruction.

The plebiscite resulted in that part of Upper Silesia from the Polish border westward to Kreuzberg, thence southward to Oppeln and thence along the line of the Oder to the southern border of Silesia voting for annexation by Poland, save the large urban centers, which voted for Germany. However, nearly the whole of the rich mining region in the south and east, most of which is in the districts of Pless, Rybnik, Katowitz and Tarnowitz, piled up a big vote for Poland. It is in the southern part of this territory that the principal Silesian coal mines are located.

The Upper Silesian territory west of the Oder and in the triangle between the Oder and Kreuzberg decided in favor of adherence to Germany.

\$722,000 BONDS KICKED ABOUT AS BAGGAGE

Dalton Wanted to Have Suspicion Avoided.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, May 2.—How a satchel containing \$722,000 worth of Liberty bonds was kicked around in a boarding house near Joliet was related to-day before Judge Charles A. McDonald when the case of William Dalton, charged with stealing the bonds from the Northern Trust Company, was resumed. It was Sheriff Ralph Stafford of McLean county who told of discussing the case with Dalton after his arrest.

"I thought it would be less suspicious to leave it with the other baggage than to appear concerned about it," Dalton told the Sheriff. The satchel was closed its case against the sixteen-year-old boy who is charged with having taken the bonds from the bank on February 24. "That the temptation to get away with the bonds had grown since a neglected chance was revealed in a conversation with Judge Brown in Heyworth. "Why did you take so much?" the Judge testified he asked. "That wasn't much," he said Willie replied. "I could have taken \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 a week before."

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DUTCH GOVERNMENT WITHHOLDS OIL NOTE

Doesn't Publish American Protest, but News Gets Into Amsterdam Paper.

SAID TO FAVOR OPEN DOOR

Has No Intention to Bar U. S. Capital, but Contents This Country Was Laggard.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—The American Government's recent note to the Dutch Government protesting against the exclusion of American interests from the oil fields has not been made public here, but it is believed to be in favor of "open door" policies, that it does not desire to bar American capital from the East Indies, but contends that the United States only showed interest in the participation of Americans in the Djambi oil fields when the negotiations between the Dutch Government and the Batavia Company had reached a stage where to break them off would have been unfair.

The bill which would give the Batavia Company, a subsidiary of the Shell group and controlled by British capital, a monopoly of the Djambi oil region in Sumatra has passed the lower house of the Dutch Parliament, but still is to be acted on by the upper chamber. The bill would shut out the Standard Oil Company.

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WOULD LEARN MEXICAN OIL FIELD CONDITION

Legislator Would Protect United States Supply.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 2.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform Congress of the condition of the Mexican oil fields was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Porter (Pa.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It is the result of newspaper despatches crediting "Federal agents" with statements that the Mexican fields are fast going dry and can last only a few years. "We all are necessarily concerned," said Mr. Porter, "in safeguarding the nation's oil supply, which is the basis for many intricate problems involved in our dealings with other nations. Rumors are current through newspaper publications and otherwise that the Mexican fields are almost extinct and that that country has been practically drained of its crude petroleum and that floods of salt water are coming from the wells instead of oil."

"It is to learn whether these rumors are false or true that I presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to furnish to Congress and to the public any facts proven by investigation which our Government has made."

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